BAY STATE POLITICS.

The Regular Democracy Groping for a Leader.

REPUBLICAN ISSUES IN THE CANVASS

Organizing the Stalwart Column for 1880.

The only exciting topic in political circles here at present is the possible action of the regular de racy, which holds its convention next Tuesday in Fancuil Hall. The party as it stands at present is practically without a leader. Judge Abbott, who last year occupied that proud position, has notified the committee that one year of such business was enough for him. All the elements that oppose General Butler's aspirations had united upon the name of Charles P. Thompson, of Gloucester, as Judge Abbott's successor in holding up the standard of the Massachusetts democracy. In fact, it had been generally believed that the withdrawal of Judge Abbott's name from the list of possible candidates was part of a well matured plan to place Mr. Thompat the head of the ticket. This would have been a strong move on the part of the anti-Butler men. Mr. Thompson has a great many of the elements of popularity combined in himself, and would undoubtedly poil a larger vote than any man who can now get the nomination. He beat But-ter in 1874 in one of the hardest fought political battles of that year, and was elected to Congress by a fair majority. Then, too, he is a young man of progressive ideas, liberal doctrines and sound democracy. While the leaders of the party, including e Abbott, Frank Bird, Reuben Noble, George W Gill, Charles Levi Woodbury and other war horses duce him to offer himself as a sacrifice to principle, there are other leading men who will stick to the party lines this year, who advised him strongly to keep out of politics and reserve himself for what may be a brilliant political future. They argue thus:—Next year the democratic party must be united for the national election. All the disother on State issues must come together on the broader question of the Presidency. Mr. Thompson is just the man who can step in between the two wings (and he possesses the confidence of both), and can effectively reconcile all existing differences. If he goes into the fight this year he will alienate all the supporters of General Butler, and will not be able for the reconciliation programme already mapped out. Evidently Mr. Thompson came grad-ually to recognize the truth and potency of representations, for he has positively stated that under no considerations can he be induced to head the Fancuil Hall ticket. This announcement has disconcerted the oppo-nents of General Butler, and has sent the old Essex statesman's stock up several degrees. The republican papers unite in an attack upon Thompson whom they accuse of weakness, lack of decision and selfishness. It is generally understood to-day that Judge Abbott will, in view of these recent developments, be induced to reconsider his declination, and will carry the flag of the "regular" democracy in the

will carry the flag of the "regular" democracy in the coming fight, and help to preserve the organization intact for the Presidential campaign.

PROGRESS OF THE CANVASS.

There has been little excitement in the political field for the last ten days. Neither Butler's followers nor the ropublicans have done much active work beyond looking after the preliminaries of the campaign. A few meetings have been held by the republicans at which speeches were made by Senators Hoar and Dawes, Collector Beard, of the port of Boston, and his deputy, General Swift, and ex-Congressman Townsend, of Troy, N. Y. A campaign document in the shape of a pamphlet entitled "Butler's Record" has been distributed in every city, town and hamlet in the State. It is a summary of all the charges which have been made against General Butler during the past fifteen years. In this connection it may be truly said that there are many strong republicans who, having read the above mentioned pamphlet, recognize the fact that every important charge therein contained has been refuted by General Butler himself yearsago. The old "Beast Butler" pamphlet issued by "Brick" Pomeroy soon for the war has been largely drawn upon to fill the ceral Butler himself years upo. The old "Beast "pamphlet issued by "Brick" Pomercy soon ne war has been largely drawn upon to fill the of the State Central Committee's document.

while he was in active sympathy with the republican party, the more conservative republicans shrink instinctively from assuming now as facts what they had scouted filteen years ago as libellous calumnies. ISSUES ON THE STUMP.

On the stump considerable attention is paid to the discussion of national issues. The Southern question is held up in its strongest aspects to the gaze of Massachusetts, which was foremost in advocating the abolition of slavery. The purity of elections, the freedom of the ballot, the enforcement of all the constitutional amendments, the protection of all citizens in their private and political rights, are laid down as paramount issues in this campaign. The latest despatches from Yazoo are road and commented upon; the atrocities of Komper county and the alleged frauds and infimidation in Louisiana are fully and minutely discussed. So far, therefore, as the campaign of the republicans has developed itself, the issues that enter into it and that will receive the most attention are the record of General Butter as a statesman, a soldier, a lawyer and a citizen, and the "bloody shirt."

Senator Chandler, of Michigan; Sonator Blaine, of Maine; Senator Conkling, of New York; Senator Allison, of lows; Congressmon Garfield, of Ohio, and Joseph It. Hawley, of Connecticut, and other stalwart leaders are expected to pour into the State as soon as the battle in Ohio shall have been settled, and to elatorate these ideas of State and national polity still further. This plan is found necessary in the present campaign, so that Massachusetts may take her stand in the stalwart column in 1880.

General Butter keeps in his rooms at No. 12 Pemberton square, and the outle-headed management whigh is running his campaign have offices at No. 9 Tremont place and also in the Goneral's law spartments. At the former place ex-Collector Simmons, ex-United States Marshall Cahender, and perhaps get something more solid, and all the other requirements of a well regulated political head-quarters are there to be found. At No.

trat himself.
Uniess this disaffection can be stopped, and unless

Uniess this disaffection can be stopped, and unless the Fancual Hall Convention makes no blunders, there is a prospect that General Eutler's vote of last year will be scaled down considerably.

THE HORULARS.

THE HORULARS.

The regular democracy will probably vote solid this year for its own candidate instead of assisting to elect the republicant fact, as it did last year, the strongest reason for this is the fact that the selegates to the National Convention, to be elected lent fuesday, will have to demand recognition upon the size and influence of that wing of the party chich sent them there. As the Butter Democratic Convention, in Mechanics' Hall, two weeks ago, delegates were elected and the statement was then made that they represented at the convention 80,000 democrats, while those elected at Fancuil Hall would represent only 12,000. It is a well known fact that from 10,000 to 12,000 democratic votes were cast last year for Thomas Taibot, for the sole purpose of deteating fenceral Eutler. This year these votes will be east for the regular ticket, because, apart from the necessity which exists for polling as large a vote as possible, the nomination of John D. Long, who is a promibitionist at heart, cannot be expected to attract a single democratic votes. Had Mr. Pierce been

nominated he would have received the support of from 5,000 to 6,000 conservative democrats. These will vote for Butler or the regular nominee, but mover for Long.

To sum up the situation it may be estimated that, as things look now, neither Butler nor the republican candidate will receive as large a vote as last year. The Fancuii Hall tleket will gain from 10,000 to 15,000, and it looks as if Long would be elected by about 5,000 plurality.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Ohio election takes place on the 14th inst. Senator Coke, of Texas, is for General Hancock for The bulk of the United States government is in

Secretary Sherman, the Austin (Texas) Statesman thinks, has lost his boom. Secretary Sherman intends to make at least three

speeches in Ohio before the election.

An independent democratic party in North Carolina next year is hinted at by the politicians of that

The Buffalo Commercial believes that among republicans Mr. Curtis is alone in his opposition to Mr

Cincinnati Commercial:-"Grant's better judgi Presidency again."

In the opinion of the St. Louis Times-Journal Mr. Tilden, even as a candidate for the Presidency, is not considered any longer.

The St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch consoles the repub lican party with the assurance that it will carry every Northern State this year.

All the Texas Congressmen are on the stump. A journal of that State maliciously remarks that a United States Senator is to be elected in about a "There is no longer any doubt," says the St. Louis

Giobe-Democrat, "in regard to the result in Ohio, except that the democrats may possibly carry the Leg-

mercial says: - "All who have conversed with General Grant admit that he cannot be considered a candidate for the Presidency." Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph :- "Throughout all the New England States the democratic party has been reduced to the very worst stages of demoralization,

while in the Middle States it is no better.' Buffalo Commercial:- "While the Tammany war. riors are on the warpath the good missionaries who are going about spreading Tilden gospel had better

lie low. The red men are hungry for scalps." Savannah (Ga.) News:-"Mr. Tilden is not-the first choice of the democracy of Georgia, and it must be manifestations of opposition to his renomination for the Presidency in 1880."

standing with Massachusetts republicans. Of the 170,000 men who served in the army and navy during the rebellion not one has been chosen Governor, and to-day no one of them fills a seat in the federal

The Mobile Register has become a humorous paper In a late issue it says :- "The whirligig of time makes strange chauges in politics as well as everything else, and therefore it is to-day that we see the Southern democrats the firmest supporters of the Union that

The situation in Louisians is thus described by the New Orleans Times: - "The State of Louisiana come a forlorn and desolate queen. The Goths and Vandals have been at her gates, the spoilers have laid waste her fair domain and pro faned the most sacred shrines of her liberty. One close behind the other, those following treading on the heels of them that had gone before, in dread pro cession came disaster and calamity. Nevertheless though desolate and almost discrowned, our fair State, having thrown off the shackles of radicalism still makes head against adversity and bravely struggles to regain her lost prosperity."

OVERCROWDED SCHOOLS.

AN INSPECTION RECEIN—INTERVIEW WITH SE-PERINTENDENT JASPER-EVENING INSTRUC-

A reporter of the HERALD yesterday called upon John Jasper, Jr., the new Superintendent of City Schools, with a view of obtaining his views upon the overcrowding of the public schools.

"That is a subject," said Mr. Jasper, "that I am now giving special attention to. With the aid of my assistants I will to-day begin an inspection of all which children are reported to have been turned away, as well as those schools where, it is believed, many of these pupils can be placed. The inspection will also cover the sanitary condition of the build-

will also cover the sanitary condition of the building. Until I have all reports I am scarcely in a position to give an opinion as to the remedy that should be applied, and would prefer not to do so."

"But," said the reporter, "in an interview I had with the late Superintendent Kiddle, he spoke of the Fifth ward, where, in North Moore street, the school is overcrowded, while the Vestry street school, in the same ward, can accommodate 700 more pupils. I would like to know what you think of the rule that permits children to apply for admission to schools outside of the ward or district in which they reside."

"In Boston," said Mr. Jasper, "children are not permitted to go outside of the district in which they live while there is room for them in any of the schools there. If there be not room in the schools of the district they must apply to the School Commissioners for permission to enter other schools, and must advance good reasons for the request. I am not prepared to say whether that plan would work well here. It possibly might, in a measure, relieve the overflow in some schools. But I have not had time to give the matter my attention. When these inspections are made I may be able to offer some suggestions."

Mr. Jasper was questioned as to the schools that opened last evening. As yet he has not secured reports from principals as to the munber of applicants registered in the past two weeks; but from the fact that the principals of a number of these schools have made requisitions for additional teachers he concludes that the applications exceed those of last year. The term covers eighteen weeks, or ninety evenings, the hours of instruction for maics being from a quarter past now, and for remales from seven to a quarter past nine, and for remales from seven to a durater past nine, and for remales from seven to a durater past nine, and for remales from seven to a durater past nine, and for remales from seven to a durater past nine, and for remales from seven to a durater past nine, and for remales from seven to

IS IT BLACKMAIL?

The case of Bowman vs. Purtell, which dragged its slow length through various civil processes into the Superior Court, Chambers, came up yesterday before Police Justice Flammer in the shape of a criminal charge. The present action is undertaken only against Daniel Purtell, whom the complainant charges with the appropriation of \$1,280, the proceeds of some bank stock disposed of for her, as she avers, by General W. J. Ward, her broker. It would appear from her affidavit that she called upon Gen-Ward in Purtell's company and arranged for the sale of the stock. Soon after, she affirms, Purtell

eral Ward in Puriell's company and arranged for the sale of the stock. Soon after, she affirms, Puriell went-alone and, under the pretence of being her agent, collected the meney, which he turned to his own uses. Mr. Riadle appeared yesterday for the complainant and, by the District Attorney's direction, represented the people in the case.

The complainant herself was called to the stand. She testified to having, at the time of her husband's death, become possessor of a farm in Sullivan county, which was subsequently exchanged for a house in Madison avenue, and also of various bank stock; she met Purteil while inquiring for a friend named McDonnell, and, as both or them were friends of her husband, she invited Purteil's assistance in some business matters. From Sullivan county to Now York, thence to Philadelphia and back; again to this city the defence traced the movements of the parties in the case, and then ex-Judgo Curtis rose and claimed that the suit was a blackmailing one, that the house in Madison avenue had been transferred to Dr. Parker to enable him to furnish bonds, and that an offer had been made to give over the entire prosecution for the consideration of \$1,000. This assertion brought Mr. Riddite to his feet to denounce it as a lie and to assert his innocence of any such transaction, though no charge of complicity in it had been made against him.

Then the examination of Mrs. Bowman began again, and on her denying that she had ever made Purteil her agent for the collection of the proceeds of her stocks, her affidavit attached to the order of arrest issued by the Superior Court was submitted, in which a courtary statement appeared. The witness at first denied her signature to this document, then admitted it, but maintained all along that she had been deceived. An examination followed in which counsel strove to univeil the secret motives of the suit, which the witness delicately evaded, and at length an adjournment was called for. Justice Flammer saw that the righting complainant's wrongs was the wo

PENNSYLVANIA - POLITICS.

A Singular State Contest, with a Local Fight, Hinging on Samuel J. Tilden.

UTTERANCES OF A VETERAN JOURNALIST.

Colonel McClure's Definition of the Status in City, State and Nation.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1879. Alex McClure, "would, in my judgment be the greatest possible caismity that could happen to the party or the country." Colonel McClure is one of Pennsylvania's astutest politicians, and his utterances command the respect of the influential men in and out of the democratic party. The Henald correspondent found him in the editorial rooms of the Times, surrounded by portraits of promin cordial welcome, in response to a question, comparatively unimportant. We are to elect a State Treasurer only, and as the Treasury is bankrupt in the sum of a million and a half of dollars there is neither money nor influence in it."

"There was a time when the Treasurership was a place of power and influence. We carried a balance of \$3,000,000 in the Treasury, the control of which gave the Treasurer prominence, but the general prostration of business throughout the State necessituted a reduction of taxes, while the Legislature made appropriations largely in excess of the State revenue. The result was unavoidable. That excess last year was about \$1,700,000, and we are short in our appropriations for charities, school purposes and other regular expenditures,"

"Are the Legislature and the Treasurer in har-

"No. The democrats elected the Treasurer two years ago, and the republican Legislature didn't care to give him any more money than it had to; but the real cause of our embarrassment is the re-duction forced by the business prostration."

"But isn't that of the past?" "Yes. The uprising in business interests is gene ral and more marked than I ever knew it, particularly in Pennsylvania's specialties. There is hardly an idle furnace in the State, and that naturally affects the coal interest."

"But coal is very cheap." "Yes, here; but that is due to the anthracite com petitions brought about by the failure of a combi-

THE STATE CONTEST AND TILDEN'S HAND. "If the Treasurership is so unimportant, and there is nothing else to be settled this fall, how do you account for the excitement here and the bitterness of

the fight?" exception of the Auditor and the Treasurer. The candidates for the latter office are equally estimable gentlemen, and, so far as the bost interests of the State are to be affected, it really makes no difference which is successful. So far as they are concerned the result will indicate nothing. No outsider would be warranted in making Presidential calculations based on the issue of the present campaign. The answer to your get them out. The fight in Philadelphia is a battle for the control of the State delegation. If Wallace wins, Tilden will have no delegation; if the rebellion succeeds, Tilden will go to the National Convention with Pennsylvania solid for him. On the surface it is a fight for local control; in reality it is a desperate battle for supreme control of the State. And further, although apparently the State is not unusually excited about it, in reality the greatest interest is telt in every democratic centre. Speaker Handall is a man of great power, but he is working now at a disadvantage. He lacks an organization. Wallace, on the other hand, has the long established organization and is personally tamiliar with all the interests that control localities throughout the State. He is decided in opposition to Tilden, and his opponents will find it difficult to outwit him. On the other hand, in the rural districts there is a great deal of sympathy for Tilden as a man

with all the interests that control localities throughout the State. He is decided in opposition to Tilden, and his opponents will find it difficult to cultwithim. On the other hand, in the rural districts there is a great deal of sympathy for Tilden as a man cheated out of the Presidency.' Country democrats foot that he ought to have another chance and be vindicated by inauguration."

"How does the Robinson-Kelly fight affect the Pennsylvanis contest?"

"How does the Robinson-Kelly fight affect the Pennsylvanis contest?"

"Peouliarly. A great many democrats who dislike Tilden are warm friends of Robinson and hope for his election. It Robinson were to be besten the contest for Tilden would go on the same. Doubtiess Robinson's election would strengthen Tilden here, but I doubt if his defeat would have much weight. Kelly has no friends here. No sympathy is felt for his light. All democrats here profer the success of Robinson, although it looks to us as if Tammany and the republicans ought to be able to elect Cornell."

"Doos Tilden stand as well in general Pennsylvania estimation as he did in 1876?"

"No; Tilden is greatly weakened by the cipher complication, his income tax dodging and last, but not least, the Heraado's exposure of the quarrel with Cyrus W. Field. The last, in particular, seems to reveal him in the character of an unscrupulous speculator, a grise which, to say the least, is not generally attribated to statesmanship. Very many democrats, who are not exactly prepared to assail Tilden for lack of integrity, are weakened in their trust and confidence in him as a man. And then in regard to the cipher despatches, he did just enough to tarnish himself and not sufficient to gain his end. The whole question had resoived itself to a matter of barter. Tilden's friends were in it as well as the others, and they said in their purpose, even with the evapous for success in their hands. Why should they go to Florida to dicker—and fail? The Oregon attempt was the most awkward and stupid biunder on record. It invo

republicans make it sectional and the democrats are conservative the latter stand a possible chance of success."

"How about Grant?"

"Well, we fell very enthusiastically into the Hanald's wake, and ridiculed our Legislative committee, who purposed joining the California hippodrome, out of existence. It would have done him no good either as a citizen or a candidate. I am free to say I regard Grant as the most available and formidable republican candidate for the Presidency. He might divide the South largely under the lead of conservative democrats both in and out of Congress. I further believe Grant would be the most conservative President the republicans would have a solid North against them it would break by States in favor of Grant. Of all the civilian candidates Blaine has the best hold on the popular neart. He is more popular with the country at large than any man since Clay and Lincoln. As for Conking he is played out. So far as Pennsylvania is concerned no one knows him. He has never been among its. He is regarded as an austere, unapproachable person. Cameron is his devoted friend, and if he could would have served him in Cincinnati in 1876. Pennsylvania went to that Convention under the lead of a Cabinet Minister—an unprecedented innovation—to secure first the nomination of Conkling, second of Morton and third of any one to beat Blaine. Things are changed somewhat now, and Cameron and Blaine, through Sherman, are within halling distance of each other. Blaine can have Sherman's strength when it is of no lurther use to Sherman, than whom he is the stronger man. Even politicisms trust Blaine, and both Sherman and Cameron—who are united by marriage, Cameron having married Sherman is nice, a daughter of Judge Sherman—prefer him to Grant."

"Then it looks—""

Grant."
"Then it looks——?"
"Well, if common sense controls the democrats it looks like Bayard against Grant or Blaine, with the odds in favor of Grant against Blaine, and even between Grant and Bayard."

PULPIT AND PRESS.

BAPTIST MINISTERS DISCUSS THE PROPERTY OF ADVERTISING SERMONS IN SECULAR PAPERS-OPPOSED TO SENSATIONALISM.

The Baptist ministers met yesterday at No. 9
Murray street. The discussion was on the propriety of advertising pulpit topics in the secular press. Dr. Enapp read a paper in which he gave the press credit for being a great power, for inviting everybody and everything to get under the shadow its vine and figtree, for publishing all the religious, secular and scientific news of the day; but he noticed that if editors and reporters have any religion, they never advertise it. The newspapers publish the religious notices in the very best part of the paper, between the "Personals" and the "Lost and Found," which conjunction, Dr. Knapp thought, was at least significant. But many hearts ache on Monday morning when it is found that the reporters have not gleaned in certain churches the If it be designed for the local congregation a better way is to announce the theme by handbills or cards to the people; or advertise the book, chapter and verse where the text may be found. But if it be for the benefit of the masses, hungering for the bread of life, there is no proof that any such have entered churches because of the advertisements in the secular papers. But Christians read them and run from circulars inviting the congregations than to publish sensational topics in the secular press to draw them away. Besides, the habit leads to ministerial roving ell as to congregational itinerancy. There is

as well as to congregational itinerancy. There is also a strong temptation to have the topic novel as well as sensational. "Joseph's Coat of Many Colors," "Aaron's Rod," "The Ark of God on a New Cart" are samples. The topic does not honor the text. It is designed to catch the unwary. It makes the Word of God a by-word and a reproach. Published themes furnish a text for newspaper criticism that is not always complimentary or truthrul. And the Doctor reed illustrations. But they are legitimate property for the editorial pen, and Dr. Knapp did not blame editors for discerning with a keen eye things that made ministers riduculous. A sermon on "The Empty Tomb" recently was announced in the paper next day as the "Desocration of Stewart's Tomb," to which it had no reference whatever. For these reasons Dr. Knapp would not advertise topics, though he did ravor announcing the preacher, the church and the time of service.

ADVERTISE BUT DON'T BENSATIONALIZE.

Brother Adams confessed himself guilty once of advertising a "royal offer of marriage," but he did not like sensationalism. Topical advertising with him has not succeeded in drawing the class that he wanted. Brother Alman never advertises topics, because he often has to change his theme in the pulpit. This he could not do it he had advertised because he city, the pastors have been fighting the Sabbath breakers and liquor sellers, and they have advertised because he wanted to reach without such publicity. Dr. Burlingiams believed in advertising special subjects, as, for instance, gambling and social evils, on which he preached in St. Louis. He advertised because he wanted to reach the classes indicated. Dr. Bridgeman was a pastor in Albany for fitteen years, and advertise only five times, and then it was to "tone up" the patriotism of the people during the war. It always seemed to him to be throwing a duty off ministers on types and presses. Brother Dixon, of the Concord Church, Brooklyn, would not advertise because he is a small man, and he might induce some big men tises, but believes in it, and is satisfied that Mr. Moody's great success in this city was due to the publicity the press gave to his meetings. So that the weight of testimony was on the side of publicity, but against sensational advertising.

REAL ESTATE.

The following sales were made at the Merchants

OFFICIAL REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS. The tollowing is a statement showing the real estate transactions recorded in the Register's office

Ward); Henry L. Morris and wife to Abram A. Whitney.
Manison av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 68th st., 25x103;
Marison Abrares and husband to Robert McCafferty,
South Washington square (No. 73; 2449x1946; Holeroft L. Clonch and wife to Joseph B. Nones,
Same preperty, Leon M. Clench and wife; same.
Houston st., s. e. orner Crosby st., 39x115x1rregm.
Har; also Houston st., s., 18 ft. e. of Crosby st.,
20x110tx1rrogmlar; Wm. J. Morgan (roferce) to
Gastavas Sodenburg.
M av., w. s., 25.11 ft. n. of 103d st., 25x45; Wm. T.
Birdsail refereet to B. O. Perrin (Clerk Mr. T.
Sylts st., s., 247.1 ft. w. of 2d av., 18 115x102.2;
Caroline A. Hazenfrat and others to Eliza-McAdams.

Adams. Leases.
4th av. No. 439; Henry T. Smith to Wm. H. Galth av., No. 439; Henry T. Saith to Win, H. Galvin, 505; years.

25th st., No. 105; John N. Briggs to Thomas King;
3 years.

Biton. Mary A., to Uriah Chamberlain, No 53, 2d

av.

Browerton, Elizabeth, to Preston B. Suring, n. s. of
23th st., w. of 8th av.; 3 years.

Browe, Eli F. and wife, to Charles M. Homan and
another, w. s. of 1st av., s. of 110th st.; 1 year.

Dayton, Charles W. and wife, to Michael Fulfhee,
n. s. of 132d st., o. of 8th av.; 0 months.

Ligar Margaret and husband, to the Mutual Life
Insurance Company, No. 505 West ofth st.; 1
Jan. Hift, George H. B. and wife, to the Mutual Life Hill. George H. B. and wife, to the Mutual Life insurance Company, No. 13 West 51st st.; 1 year.

Jeany, Ann M. and husband, to Mary T. Coustant, at 90 (19th) at, of 3d av; 3 months.

McCafforty, Robert, to Mary A. Charles, e. a. of Madison av, a. of 68th at, 1 year.

McGafforty, Robert, to Mary A. Charles, e. a. of Madison av, a. of 68th at, 1 year.

McGafforty, Robert, to Mary A. Charles, e. a. of Madison, v. a. of 68th at, 1 year.

McGafforty, Robert, to Mary A. Charles, e. a. of Madison av, a. of 68th at, 1 year.

McGafforty, Robert, to Mary A. Charles, e. a. of Madison, v. a. of Grown of the av. and 108th at, 1 year.

McGaffort, Rizabeth and husband, to Mary T. Constant, a. e. corner of 4th av. and 108th at, 2 years.

Stephens, J. H. and wife, to W. H. Mend, (trustee, &c.), s. of Perry st., w. of Grown with av. 3 years.

Sullivan, Thomas and wife, to McHael Hogan, s. of 113th st., e. of 1st av. 5 years.

Whitney, Abram A. and wife, to the Germania Life Insurance Company, w. s. of Walton av, n. of 15th st., 5 lots 31 mortgages; 2 years, total.

Same to Martin J. Lydon, 2 of same lots 22 mortgages; 2 years, total.

Same to Martin J. Lydon, 2 of same lots 22 mortgages; 2 years, total.

Same to Henry L. Morris, 1 of same lots; 3 years.

Yetter, Andrew B., to James Williams, n. s. of 01st st., c. of 2d av.; 3 years.

Recompto Assintants of Monigh, Mygan, Asher R., and another (executors, &c.), to Sarah A. Morgan.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Annual Report of the Board of Visitors.

IMPORTANT CHANGES RECOMMENDED.

Opposition to Appointments from Civil Life.

The annual report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy for the year 1879 has just been rethe Board, Rev. Noah Porter, D. D., and president of Yale College. The Board consisted of Rev. Dr. Porter, General Henry L. Abbott, United States Army; C. P. Buckingham, of Illinois; Rev. William K. Hall, Eaton, of New York, and Robert H. Anderson, of Georgia, appointed by the President; Senators Will-States Senate, and James H. Blount, Eugene Hale tives. The Board organized on the 3d of June by the selection of Rev. Dr. Porter as president of the Board, Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, vice president, and General henry L. Abbott, secretary, and the Board proceeded to examine the institution in all its bers were in attendance during the examination of the first class and several remained till the conclusion several committees into which the members of the Board were subdivided visited the offices, buildings and grounds and carefully inspected their condition, ined the books of accounts and the method of keeping them; conferred freely with the Superintendent, commandant and the other members of the Academic Board in respect to every subject of in-quiry which was proposed and attended with great interest to the military exercises, which are an in-structive and exciting feature of the yearly examination. They were treated with courteous attention by all the officers of the post. Every part of the institution was freely open to their inspection. Their questions were answered with entire frank-Those features in the organization and conduct of the institution which suggested any criticism or inquiry were freely discussed and explained and the special difficulties which are incident to the management of a system of military education by the national government were not disguised.

It is suggested for the benefit of future boards and to expedite the business for which the Board is convenience of those who are appointed for this service hereafter that a compilation of the laws and important facts in the history of the Academy be prepared as a guide for their inquiries. Such a pamphlets in order to gain information which is necessary to the discharge of its functions. The reappointment for one or two years of one or two embers of previous boards would facilitate the transaction of business, and give greater weight and

transaction of business, and give greater weight and efficiency to the recommendations that are made. The Board reports that the cadet barracks are very much overcrowded, and recommends that the wing ought to be extended according to the original plan, First Lieutenant S. M. Mills, Fifth artillery, is specially commended for the manner in which he discharges the duty of supervising the mess arrangements of the barracks.

THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Under the head of government, including organization, police, discipline and drill the report con-

its unwritten law sustain and enforce the virtue truth and honor with an energy and impartis which deserve the highest commendations. 7 regret to be obliged to add that the virtue of c tesy toward the stranger and the unprotected whas been generally accepted as emphatically sollike is now and then grossly dishon in the treatment of members of the madmitted classes. They are happy to evidence that the present Superintendent sought to temper his military authoby a wise discretion in the administration of d pline, in such a way as to soften the rigors with weakening the force of military rule. They evidence that he is sustained in this wise policy the members of the Academic Board, and bet that during the seventy years of the history of institution there was never a time when its discip

evidence that he is sustained in this wise policy by
the members of the Academic Board, and believe
that during the seventy years of the history of the
institution there was never a time when its discipline
was more wisely administered, and the spirit and
aims of the officers and cadets were deserving of
higher commendation. At the same time they desire to reaffirm a truth which is easily overlooked in
any educational institution, perhaps most easily in
an institution under military law, that the personal
influence of the men who administer its instruction
and discipline are of greater consequence than its
regulations and its penaltics.

There is one point in the exercise of discipline
which needs to be carsfully guarded, and that is the
authority of the Academic Board. So far as the authority or influences of this Board is related to the
instruction and examination of the cadets or the
determination of their rank and place in the curps,
its decision should in all cases be final, it being understood, as a matter of course, that the Superintendent concurs in the same. Whatever discretion
any superior civil or military officer may find
occasion to exercise, the mitigation or reversal
of any of the decisions of the teaching corps
which concern the intellectual performances of
their pupils or their rank or status, as
determined by the same, can only weaken
the rightful authority of those who in such cases
may be presumed to be the only competent and impartial judges. Even the recognition or the possibility of the interference of any nigher authority
can only be disastrous. Uncontrolled excidence authority in examination are the necessary conditions of
academic success. The responsibility of the instructor to his military superior, and of the cadet to his
instructor, as an officer, should, in our opinion, never
be interrupted in such a way as to interrere with the
free and unchallenged exercise of those functions
which are essential to the enforcement of intelicetual discipline.

THE AFFOINTMENT OF

In regard to appointing officers from civil life the Board submits that objections to this practice are in their judgment, very serious. It tends to the introduction of a class of officers who, whatever may be their excellences, must have a defective knowledge of their profession as a science and must inevitably result in the formation of permanent cliques, with their attendant jealousies and ill foci-

cliques, with their attendant jealousies and ill foeling. The report continues:—

It cannot be denied that when the Academy was founded, and especially when it was placed substantially upon its present footing, it was both intended and expected that it should be a training school for all of the officers who should be required in a peace establishment. It was also anticipated that by being a school of instruction for all those officers it would indirectly become a school of instruction for the officers for the largest army which would be required in a time of war. These anticipations have or have not been fulfilled. If they have not there is something radically defective in the organization or the administration of the Academy itself. If they have there is no occasion to abandon the original theory as to the method of recruiting the casualities that regularly occur. Every great war must, of course, add valuable officers of every grade to the permanent force of the army who will have been admirably educated

sturdy in its honor and its courage, its patriotism and its self-sacrifice.

The small and insufficient number of trained officers that is at present furnished by the Academy will be still further diminished by the recent reduction from forty to ten of the number of cadets who may be appointed at large by the President. It is obvious, also, that if appointments are made in large numbers from men in civil life there is reason to fear that they will be made for special political services, or, at least, on the ground of party services or party allegiance. Should this be the cass it would inevitably follow that political iteding would become more active and more distinctly recognized among the officers, and that promotion and appointments would be solicited and given on the ground of political sympathics. Nothing could be more disastrous to the espril de corps which has character zed our army hitherto, than the introduction of such division influences by which the officers would be arrayed against one another in two opposing lactions that would grow and gather strength by the abundant material on which they would feed from within and by active stimulants from without. It has hitherto been a point of honor and of etjented with the most of our officers to abstain from the active expression of political feelings or preferences."

TRIBUTE TO THE ACADEMY.

In conclusion the report says:—

In presenting this report of the duties which they have performed and the conclusions which they have performed and the conclusions which they have performed and the conclusions which they have performed and the conclusion of the importance of the Military Academy to our national peace and honor, and also the excelence of its system of education and training, and of the desipableness that its efficiency should be increased by every practicable method and its culture be extended to all the officers of the army which the country should decide ought permanently to be maintained. In this way, and in this way only, can the country be assured that in any exigency which threatens it from without or within it will have at hand the organic force which can promptly and energetically animate and direct whatever numbers of patriotic men the nation shall summon to its service.

All of which is respectfully submitted for the Board of Visitors.

Signed by NOAH PORTER, President.

DORMAN B. EATON, Vice President.

HERRY L. AIRGY, Secretary.

Henry L. Amer, Secretary.

Vacancies and appointments.

It appears from statistics that for nine years previous to the late war the average annual casualties in the grade of commissioned officers was 47%. The average of graduates at the academy for the same years was 42%, the supely being nearly equal to the demand. For the past seven years, on the other hand, the number of casualties has averaged 81 1-7, and the number of graduates has been 49 6-7. The deficiency of nearly three-eighths of the annual appointments has been supplied from civil life. The following table, compiled from the army register of 1878, shows what number of the present commissioned officers have been appointed from the Military Academy, from the vanks or from civil life. It accompanies the report and was prepared by First Lieutenant Frank Michler, Firth cavalry:

——Appointed from—

Military

Cieff.

Corps or Departments, Appointed from Multary Civil General Officers. 10 1 2 Adjutant General's Department 15 2 inspector General's Dep'nt. 6 1 ignal Service.

LIEUTENANT LODER'S CAREER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

The body of Lieutenant Loder, of the Seventh United States infantry, is expected to arrive in Jersey City in a few days, and the funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, in Brinckerhoff street, Jersey City. Lieutenant Loder graduated from the Military Academy in 1877 and was appointed additional second lieutenant in the Ninth infantry June 15, and was transferred August 20 to the Seventh infantry, stationed at Fort Logan, M. T., as a regular lieutenant. He joined his company the

may be presumed to be the only competent and impartial judges. Even the recognition of the possible of the pos

CONGRESS AND THE RAILROADS.

addressed the New York Chamber of Commerce the subject of Congressional legislation for the the subject of Congressional legislation for the reg-ulation of interatate commerce. He thinks the ques-tion can be best settled by consultation between a government commission and the Board of Arbitra-tion already appointed by the railroads. In the meantime, however, he will be glad "to confer with the prosidents of other trunk lines, as suggested, and see what can be done to forward the result de-sired, and which I hope may be satisfactorily at-tained."

SOROSIS REUNITED.

Sorosis, after the summer holidays, held a social reunion yesterday at Delmonico's. After lunch a long and varied programme was carried out. It included songs, recitations and disputes, besides the reading of original papers on interesting subjects. Miss Anna Randall Dichl's topic was, "is the Theatre, as a Promoter of the True and the Beauliful, and as a Teacher of Morals, on the Ascendant or out the Decliner" Mrs. Caroline H. Dale, of Boston, also read a paper on the "Drama."